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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

NOTICE TO OUR FRIENDS.

WISHING to bind up a few volumes of the Colonization Journal, we find that the numbers for January and February, 1852, and for February, 1853, are exhausted. Will some of our numerous friends to whom the Journal has been sent from its origin, look over their old papers, and spare us as many of the above numbers as practicable.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

DIPLOMACY OF LIBERIA.

THE Anniversary meeting so filled our May number that the following interesting article, from the pen of a lady in Newburyport, Mass., which we had marked for insertion, was crowded out. The writer, so far as Liberians are concerned, might have omitted the latter half of her article, which urges and justifies the concession to our prejudices in the appointment of a minister. All this has been acted upon. Such a man now holds the commission at Washington city. Still, the argument may be of service in satisfying some that the course adopted by the Lone-star Republic is not derogatory to her dignity, however ineffectual it may have been in securing reciprocal courtesy from the United States Government.

The successful establishment of a republic on the coast of Africa is one of the facts of modern times to which the majority of this nation pertinaciously close their ears and shut their eyes. If there is the most distant probability of the growth of republicanism in any other direction whatever, the men of progress are all on the *qui vive*, and holding out their fraternal hands, ready for a shake of congratulation, whether in doing so they have to reach to the western slope of the Andes, the mountain gorges of the Caucasus, or to the outgrown convicts of the Southern Ocean. Cuba, and Sonora, and the Messilla Valley are all to be added to the area of freedom, and the isles of the Pacific rescued from the hands of the monarchists; the possibility of any transition, except from old fogyism to young Americanism, is repulsive to this steaming and telegraphing generation; yet, by some curious optical delusion—some latent idea that Africa does not belong to this world, or, if it does, only as the ballast belongs to a ship, as so much dead weight, to keep up the physical equilibrium of the continents—scarcely a thought is given to the fact, by the most radical of our politicians, that a respectable republic is there exercising all the functions of government without eliciting praise or sympathy, or even the acknowledgment of its existence; or, if such thoughts do occasionally find their way to the brain, the lips are inflexibly closed to their utterance. Here and there, adventurous moral Don Quixotes, bound on the impossible errand of redressing all the manifold wrongs of this lower world, and having a special sense to detect wrongs perpetrated on the dark-hued race, hold up a torch light in the direction of the land of Ham, usually with but little success, the people choosing rather to inspect and criticize the figure that holds the light instead of the object he would illuminate.

Wm. H. Seward, of the Senate, has introduced a petition to that body, praying that the United States recognize the independence of Liberia. This is not the first petition of the kind; for many years Liberia, having achieved a national independency, and being recognized as an established government by the monarchies of Europe, has appealed in vain to the magnanimity of the Great Republic to acknowledge her existence. What is the explanation of this apparent paradox? There can be but one single objection to the recognition by the United States of the independence of Liberia; namely, the difficulty of receiving a minister or other official representative from that Government, which could no longer be refused, if its existence was formally acknowledged. This is the sole reason, we believe, why it has not been done long ago. It is felt that the presence of a colored foreign minister would be inconvenient and perplexing; that he would be liable to all sorts of indignities; that he could neither be excluded from society nor made comfortable in it: and that his presence would be a continual and mutual embarrassment to all parties concerned. This is one of the least excusable results of the national feeling—call it prejudice, or what you please—against color.

That Liberia is deserving of recognition no one will deny; yet, in the present state of feeling, it would be impossible to secure a minister from that Government such a reception, either in official or social life, as is accorded to others in the same station; and the only feasible way of evading the difficulty, and performing at the same time an act of justice to the only other pure republic in the world, would be for Liberia to compromise the matter, *by selecting for her representative here some specimen of the Anglo-Saxon race.* This would remove all scruples on our part, and Liberia would find no difficulty in securing the best of talent, and as true devotion to her interests, in the person of some European, many of whom are settled within her limits, as if the trust was committed to an African. And though the rest of Christendom may consider a black skin or a white one as a matter of no consequence, we do not see that it is asking too much that Liberia should make this concession to a people, a great part of whom would be satisfied with no other arrangement. In this suggestion we do not justify or blame those whose education and habits have induced this repugnance to contact with the colored race; we merely take the facts as we find them at Washington, and make the best of them, really believing that if Liberia would propose this compromise, the United States would no longer refuse the recognition that is asked. In commercial treaties and diplomatic relations between foreign countries, something is always conceded by each party for the sake of the supposed advantage to be gained; and therefore it would be no peculiar hardship for Liberia to yield this, to her an unsubstantial and indifferent point, though to us involving a matter of real moment—the harmony of the diplomatic corps.

We are very well aware that this concession to a prejudice will be violently condemned by all ultra fraternists, as a yielding of principle to expediency, and by all that class of persons who prefer that evils should remain unpalliated, unless they can be removed entirely, and in exactly that way which they have decided is the only right way. But facts are stubborn things, and were never yet known to yield one inch to any body's theories. And we may talk about universal brotherhood, and the folly and wrong of permitting a prejudice to stand in the way of an act of justice as long as we please, the fact is immovable that the injustice will remain until some unobjectionable mode is found of circumventing the prejudice; and as prejudices are never founded on reason, but on feeling, they are ever untouched by argument. The true friends of Liberia and the colored race should rather urge some such compromise than throw obstructions in the way, by insisting on smothering what they cannot destroy, or on sacrificing the feelings of a nation of twenty-four millions to a nation of three millions. We should like to see the United States recognize Liberia; she has fairly earned the right to this, and we should like to see what objection Southern members would or could raise, if a white minister was made a clause in our future diplomatic relations with her.

E. V. S.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE APPROPRIATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COLONIZATION.

MR. HUNSECKER, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to be expended in the removal of free colored persons from Pennsylvania to the colony of Liberia in Africa, submitted the following report:

Your Committee have had the subject under consideration, and in view of its great importance to the happiness of the colored population of this Commonwealth, have given it more than ordinary attention.

It is of the first importance to know what inducements Liberia presents to the statesman and philanthropist, to aid and urge the colored people among us to emigrate thither, to enjoy civil and social liberty and equality. Liberia does not consist, as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys covered with the verdure of perpetual spring, presenting to the eye of the observer, as he views from the highest points of land in the vicinity of the ocean, the appearance of a deep unbroken forest, with hill-top rising above hill-top towards the vast interior. The country is well watered by many beautiful streams, the banks of some of which present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry.

The *soil* of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality, and productiveness. There is, however, no poor land in Liberia, and most of it is very rich, not surpassed perhaps by any other in the world.

Among the numerous agricultural products of the colony, we may specify as *exportable articles*, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, all of which can be raised in quantity and quality not surpassed by similar products in any other country. Indian corn, or maize, grows very well on some lands, not so well, however, as in some parts of the United States. A great variety of fruits grow luxuriantly and plentifully, some of which are the pine-apple, lime, orange, papaw, cocoa-nut, tamarind, the plantain, and the banana, the former of which is one of the most luscious and wholesome fruits in the vegetable kingdom, easily cultivated, and affording an excellent and nutritious article of food. Domesticated animals of every necessary kind, and in any required number, may be raised with much less trouble and expense than in this country, such as beeves or bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, swine, geese, turkeys, ducks, and chickens; besides numerous kinds of wild game, including deer of several varieties, are very plentiful; also a variety of excellent fish abound in the rivers; so that no industrious man need apprehend any difficulty in gathering enough animal as well as vegetable food. To the industrious agriculturist, therefore, Liberia offers an inviting home—a home in which all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life may be produced with much less labor than in this country.

The *climate* of Liberia is, on the whole, healthful, pleasant, and well adapted to the constitution of the negro. The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be set down at sixty-five and ninety degrees. The average height of the mercury during the rainy season is about seventy-six, and during the dry season about eighty-four degrees. The mean temperature for the year is about eighty degrees.

The only recognized division of the year into seasons is the wet or rainy, and the dry season. During the half of the year commencing with May, much more rain falls than during the other half, commencing with November. As a general rule, however, it may be stated that some rain falls during every month in the year, and in every month there is some fine, clear, pleasant weather.

Liberia is the land of promise to the black man. During the last thirty-three years many negroes have emigrated to Africa from all parts of this country, and have enjoyed a remarkable exemption from sickness and death; their aggregate mortality per annum, for the whole length of time, being only about five per centum, and for the last ten years less than four per centum, at once demonstrating their entire adaptedness to that region and work.

Manufactures in Africa, according to modern improvements, are yet in their infancy. Yet it is astonishing what a degree of ingenuity the natives display in their numerous manufactured articles—such a knowledge of mechanics as to agreeably surprise all who have heard of, or been privileged to behold, their handiwork. Iron ore is found in Africa in immense quantities, and from it are made, by the untaught natives, various ornamental and useful articles, such as spears, arrows, knives, armlets, bracelets, &c. They are exceedingly skilful in the tanning and manufacture of leather. Their mats for table use, bags for carrying various materials, and baskets of all sizes and descriptions, are wrought with great symmetry and beauty, from sea-grass and the leaves of their innumerable and useful trees and plants. The palm-tree, says a traveller, is applied by them to three hundred and sixty-five uses. Huts are thatched with palm leaves, its fibres are used for fishing tackle, a rough cloth is made from the inner bark, the fruit is roasted and is excellent, the oil serves for butter, the palm wine is a favorite drink.

Your Committee regret that they have not been able to lay their hands upon any late statistics, showing the aggregate value of the commerce of Liberia. There arrived, from June 20th to September 30th, 1851, at the port of Monrovia, twenty-five ships, brigs, schooners, steam vessels, &c., and departed sixteen. The principal exports consist of palm oil, camwood, ivory, and Malagetta pepper.

The young Republic, though weak and feeble as it now is, will hereafter direct and control, to a vast extent, the commerce of the Western coast of Africa; the rich products of that immense tract of country lying interior of Liberia will find their way out through her ports, and as the natives rise in the scale of being, and begin to appreciate the blessings and feel the wants consequent on civilization, they will through some channel obtain the products and manufactures of other countries. Her position on the coast and her relation to foreign nations necessarily confer upon her this advantage. What a market is here opened for the sale of our manufactures! Who can rightly calculate the amount of employment it would afford the operatives and workmen of our own land to clothe Africa's 160,000,000 of inhabitants, and the enormous trade which it could afford us in the luxuries, and what we consider the necessaries of life, from its prolific tropical soil? Commerce is the great agent upon which all colonization must depend. It is the civilizer of mankind; emigration is one of its collaterals, not its principal object.

The Republic of Liberia now extends from Shebar or Sherbro river on the north-west latitude 7 degrees 24 minutes, north latitude 12 degrees 40 minutes, west to Grand Sesteres, latitude 4 degrees 41 minutes north, longitude 8 degrees 8 minutes west in a direct line. In a direct line its length of sea-coast is nearly 400 miles, and its extent inland about fifty miles on an average. The Maryland colony at Cape Palmas is not at this moment a part of the Liberian Republic, but soon will be, when the continuous coast under the control of the American colored emigrants will extend about five hundred and twenty miles. There are twelve millions of acres in the Liberian territory, much of which is very fertile, and most is susceptible of profitable cultivation. It has been ascertained that the produce of a cultivated acre is more than enough to support a man.

The population of the African commonwealth is about two hundred thousand souls. There it stands, a monument of the wisdom of its pioneer friends in America, populated and governed by blacks, from its chief magistrate down to the humblest officer, with churches, schools, good laws, the press, and all the blessings of civilization. There are few events, in this stirring age, more full of absorbing interest than the foundation of this independent nation of colored freemen among their own race of one hundred and sixty millions of people.

The face of the country of Liberia, her soil, natural fertility, rivers, natural scenery, climate, civil and social institutions, manufactures, and commercial advantages, are such that your Committee have no hesitancy in recommending the young Republic to the favorable consideration of the people of Pennsylvania.

The Objects of Colonization.—1st. To practically demonstrate the capacity of the colored man for self-government, and for independent, civil nationality. This has been realized by the establishment and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia in Western Africa.

2d. To fully break up and destroy the African slave-trade. This, to a great extent, has been done, and is still being done, by planting and extending social, civil, and Christian colonies of free colored people, from this country, on the Western coast of Africa.

3d. To introduce civilization and Christianity into Africa, and thereby promote the redemption of that vast continent and long and deeply degraded race, by the instrumentality of her own exiled children, going there from this country. This missionary work of African colonization has been most efficient and successful.

4th. *To secure a home for the free colored people of the United States, where they may profess and enjoy undisturbed peace and freedom, in the highest sense.* This has been accomplished; and, perhaps, there is no place on earth to-day where the colored man in so high and rich a degree possesses and enjoys liberty and social prosperity as in the Republic of Liberia.

5th. To present a social, civil, and moral argument—to induce voluntary emancipation of slaves, and secure their freedom and happiness in a safe and prosperous country of their own. And this is being most effectually realized by the reflex influence of the Republic of Liberia on the humane, benevolent and Christian masters of slaves at the South, in disposing them to educate and free their people, in view of the emigration and citizenship of that Republic.

Its Fruits.—1st. Between six and eight hundred miles of sea-coast of Western Africa have been secured to the Republic from the native tribes, and this territory extending interior from fifty to one hundred miles.

2d. Many of the native population have taken the oath of fealty to the Government, while many tens of thousands have bound themselves, by treaty, wholly to abandon the slave-trade and human sacrifice, and thus are brought in contact with and under the influence of a civilized government and people.

3d. The slave-trade has been permanently extirpated from at least three thousand miles of the Western African coast; from about eight hundred miles by purchase and social redemption, and from over two thousand miles by treaty stipulations; and all of this, directly or indirectly, by the existence and influence of the Republic of Liberia.

The number of Emigrants from the United States to Liberia.—1st. The Colonization Societies have sent, at their own expense and by the request of those who have gone, (up to the close of 1853,) eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight colonists.

2d. The United States Government have sent one thousand and forty-four who were recaptured slaves, making, in all, ten thousand and twelve colonists established in Liberia, both by the Colonization Societies and the Government of the United States.

3d. Of those sent by the Colonization Societies, seven hundred and eighty-three were sent during the past year, 1853.

The disposition among the colored people of this country, especially in the Free States, to go to Liberia, is daily and almost universally increasing.

The expense of sending a colonist to Liberia, and supporting him there for six months after his arrival, together with a homestead of five acres of good land, &c., is from sixty to eighty dollars each one, both old and young.

The Colonization Society gives the passage, furnishes provisions and medical aid, with a comfortable house, for the first six months, and longer when necessary, to each and every emigrant going to the Republic of Liberia, besides the gift of a homestead of five acres of land to a single person, and ten acres to a colonist who has a family.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—This Society was organized in the year 1826, and was chartered in 1830. It has sent from this State to Liberia one hundred and sixty-seven emigrants, of whom thirty-five were sent during the past year, 1853.

The company of thirty-five sent from this State the past year, was one of the largest, most intelligent, enterprising and best organized of colored people ever sent by the Colonization Society to that Republic. They have selected their homestead, some thirty miles from Monrovia, up the St. Paul's river, in a beautiful and healthy region of country, well watered, well timbered, rich in mineral wealth, and possessing a soil of great fertility.

The Pennsylvania Society aided this company of emigrants, by its own voluntary funds, in securing to them a steam-engine, saw-mill, and other machinery, to render them prosperous and a blessing to the country and people in general, where they have gone to find homes of freedom and equality.

Besides those emigrants sent to Liberia from this State, by the Pennsylvania Society, this Society has also sent four hundred and ninety-two emigrants from other States, most of whom were slaves, whose freedom was thereby secured to them in the Republic of Liberia. Of this number, thirty-eight were sent out by the Society during the past year, all of them being slaves, and whose freedom, on their going to Liberia, has been secured to them by this Society establishing them in that Republic. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society has, therefore, sent to Liberia, in all, six hundred and fifty-nine emigrants—one hundred and sixty-seven from this State—thirty-five of whom the past year, and four hundred and ninety-two from other States, mostly slaves, of whom thirty-eight were sent the past year.

Population of the United States.—The whole white population of the country, by the census of 1850, was nineteen millions, six hundred and thirty-one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine; slave population, three millions, one hundred and ninety-eight thousand, three hundred and twenty-four; free colored, four hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty seven. Total colored, three millions six hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

This makes the white population about five and one-fourth to one of the black population.

The whole colored population increased, from 1840 to 1850, at the ratio of 26.22 per cent., which would double the colored population in thirty years. According to the census of 1850, there were then fifty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-three free colored persons in the State of Pennsylvania. It is believed, however, that the number has somewhat decreased since 1850.

The friendly regards to Colonization and Liberia are much stronger in the rural districts of the States than in the cities. Some go from the cities, but the larger and better number from the country; and the disposition now to gain information about Liberia, and to go there, is becoming deep, strong and general, among hundreds and thousands of the colored people over this State.

Distribution of Appropriations.—Pennsylvania stands distinguished, among the States of the Union, for her active benevolence in endowing charitable and benevolent institutions. She has established institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, for the blind, for the reformation of the youthful criminal, and the abandoned female. She has reared and fostered an institution for the relief of the unfortunate insane; and last, though not least, she is now evincing a deep interest to aid, in a pecuniary point of view, the friends of the idiot to cultivate his feeble intellect and raise him above the condition of the brute.

During the past year more than one hundred thousand dollars were drawn from the State treasury, for the purposes of a charitable nature. Very few of these institutions have conferred any benefits on the colored population. By the charter of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital, no person of color can, under any circumstances, be admitted into any of its wards or cells; so that the colored people, as a class, have heretofore received very few of the bounties of the Commonwealth; and we think a more judicious discrimination among the appropriations to charitable and benevolent objects, would afford to all desirable objects the means of some pecuniary assistance by the State, without swelling the general aggregate. Two years ago the State appropriated two thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which the Society gratefully acknowledges as having been of very essential service in the good work of African Colonization. Besides the means it furnished the Society, the approving hand of the authorities of the Commonwealth has had the effect of establishing confidence and encouraging the great work of withdrawing the black population from amongst us, and plant them upon a soil and climate adapted to their constitutions.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society occasionally has received very large bequests. We will, in this connection, state an instance. Elliott Cresson, Esq., who was for a number of years a Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Society, and who lately deceased, willed ten thousand dollars for the purpose of Episcopal missions and schools at Port Cresson, in Liberia, in Africa; also, one thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The work is practicable to transport to Africa three millions of men, women and children. But it cannot be done without money. To transport the fifty-three thousand now in this State, could be accomplished in less than twenty years, without the assistance of a very large amount from the State Treasury. It is ascertained that there are over four millions of Europeans, and the immediate descendants of Europeans, in the United States; and they are now coming to our shores at an average of a thousand a day. If the emigration should continue to advance for the next ten years as it has done for the last five, there will arrive in this country, from Europe, five millions of people in ten years, and all this without government aid to any appreciable extent. The whole movement is founded upon private interest. And it has been officially ascertained that the Irish emigrants, besides sustaining themselves in this country during three years, sent home to their kindred in their native land, fifteen millions of dollars. Are we to be told then, that these States, in connection with State appropriations and private benevolence, cannot, in the course of a generation or two, transport the colored population, of less than three and a half millions, to the Western Coast of Africa? Especially, as it is a measure of public peace and safety, public justice, public benevolence, public honor and national prosperity.

In conclusion, the Committee have only to say, that the African Colonization is the offspring of Christian philanthrophy. It is allied to no scheme of wealth or power. A moral necessity gave birth to the enterprise. The suffering and degraded condition of the colored people in the city of London, in 1787, moved the hearts of Wilberforce, and others of kindred spirit, to devise means for their relief and improvement, and the colony of Sierra Leone was the result.

The same beneficent spirit, seeking to meliorate the condition of the race in this country, but with a scope immeasurably broader, was led by the light of British example to the adoption of similar measures, and through the agency of the American Colonization Society, formed in 1816, Liberia, the germ of an empire, sprang into life.

The pioneers and founders of the enterprise, believing that the separation of the races is essential to the highest improvement of both, sought to secure a retreat where the African might enjoy every right and franchise of an American citizen, and in the free exercise of every native endowment stand erect in the conscious dignity of manhood, in the land of his ancestors, freed from his present social inferiority and political disfranchisement, with every incentive to manly effort and virtuous aspiration.

A retreat has been found near the equator, the native home of the race, comprising a territory of twenty thousand square miles, admitting of indefinite extension into the interior, as the exigences of the people may require. From the humblest beginnings, formed of materials the most feeble and helpless, nursed by private charity, exposed to ag-

gression from every ruthless marauder, and protected only by Almighty love, Liberia has escaped the perils of her infancy. She has even the spirit to call herself a State, a commonwealth, an independent republic, and the proudest monarchies of Europe have enrolled her among the nations. Schools and churches adorn her towns and villages; the atrocities of the slave-trade have ceased within her borders; thousands of the emancipated exult in the blessings of freedom, and astonished Africa beholds a new order of things inaugurated upon her shores.

Liberia invites the return of the exiled to the home of their ancestors, to share the blessings of her free institutions and ennobling destiny, to be rivalled only, we trust, by the empire of the West.

To a country so inviting, is it not a wise and humane policy to direct the attention of the colored race in this State? It has been decided that here they can never rise to a social or political equality. Call this prejudice, or patriotism, or philosophy, the fact is certain. What hope then remains that this unfortunate people can ever be Americanized, and constitute an integral part of the State? The conviction that this is impossible, that they are politically disfranchised, that they are to remain a degraded caste, has sunk into the depths of their hearts, quenching every noble aspiration, repressing every manly effort, and crushing their spirits to the earth.

Your Committee, in view of the facts before them, and in consideration of the civil and social disabilities to which the colored people of Pennsylvania are subjected, recommend an appropriation of two thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to be drawn and expended as provided for in the bill herewith reported by the Committee.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE, 1854.

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FOURTH OF JULY AND FUNDS FOR THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The public mind is generally persuaded that practically Colonization is benevolent in its operations and results. The impression, however, seems to obtain, that it is not much in need of funds. Hence among the numerous pressing claims upon our sympathies which abound and are urged upon the churches, aid for Colonization is deferred. Aid, pecuniary and substantial, is now much needed. And as the approaching Anniversary of our Independence as a nation will afford many pastors an opportunity for inviting their congregations to make a collection, we would remind them of it, and urgently solicit their general attention to it.

If the churches and pastors who see in this Society an instrumentality of good to Africa, to the emigrant, and, respectively, to the whole colored race of the United States, will but present the cause to their people on the Sabbath before or after the 4th of July, the sum of their even small collection would exceed all we now obtain by expensive agencies. Why will they not? Liberia is a Christian nation arising up among Pagan tribes. She is a republic surrounded by petty and tyrannical despotisms. She is the peace-maker among contending savages and unprincipled abettors of slave wars. She illustrates and confirms the colored man's capacity for the highest privileges of Christian freedom and civilization.

Hundreds of the colored race in this country, nominally free, but contending with adverse influences, are enrolling themselves to emigrate. By their dwellings and in their villages will spring up churches and schools to enlighten a dark continent. Why, with these admitted excellences, shall the Colonization Society, from whose efforts such benefits have resulted, in vain appeal for aid? The Sophia Walker, which sailed on the 27th May, from Savannah with two hundred and fifty-two emigrants, was over-crowded, and left thirty-eight behind who had expected to embark. Another vessel, the Harp, has since sailed with these and others, and for the whole outlay, not less than $12,000, the Society appeals for aid. Shall aid be given? The pastors of churches of all denominations in this State are invited to present this cause and these facts to their people and invite coöperation. It need not, and ought not, to conflict with any good object.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

We perceive by an editorial in the Virginia Colonizationist, that a question is raised relative to the basis of representation from State Societies to constitute the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society. The actual practice has been, that the larger State Colonization Societies have taken off from the Treasury of the American Colonization Society the expense of collecting funds, employing agencies, and publishing papers; and for the money thus expended they have received no credit as a basis of representation in the Board. In this condition are the State Societies of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. On the other hand, in States where the cause is weaker, in order to increase their basis of representation, although practically the State Societies select and direct the Agents for lecturing and collecting funds, their commissions are issued by the Executive Committee of the Parent Board at Washington, and, by this means, the whole sum expended upon these agencies is made to pass upon the books of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society; and though not a dollar should be actually paid over at Washington and used in the transportation of emigrants, yet the State Society would be entitled to representation on the basis of the amount expended upon the Agents, if collected in that State.

In this condition, we believe, are all the State Societies with the three above excepted, and the independent State Society of Maryland. Perhaps the State of Vermont receives no credit for the salary of her present most efficient Agent. Besides this very great difference, there has been a practice of permitting State Societies to expend money on some valuable object, such as the education of colored youth, and afterwards to swell their basis by having it credited as funds paid to the Treasury of the Parent Society.

We think that in this matter the strong may well bear the infirmities of the weak, and with impartiality at Washington in accrediting to each State Society the donations and legacies paid directly to the Treasury there, the advantage allowed the weaker State Societies from having their agencies commissioned at Washington may be allowed to continue, at least for the present.

FREEDOM OF OPINION.

The leaders of the free colored people in Philadelphia met not long ago, to resolve—that the American Colonization Society deserve their condemnation; that every colored man who in this opinion differs from them, by word or action, deserves the execration of his race; that they will oppose Colonization always, and intend to remain in this land; and that Colonization is based on denial of their equal manhood.

The intolerance of these people toward those who differ from them would, if they dared, or had the power to enforce it, make a tyranny equal to any slavery.

Just think of their calling for *execration* upon any colored man who in word or deed countenances the Colonization Society!

Pretty freedom would we have if white men called for execration upon all who differ from them in opinion or act. Do they know what it is to execrate? Webster defines the word—"*to curse*, to imprecate evil upon, to denounce evil against, to abhor, to detest utterly."

Where did these men learn to love liberty and freedom? Do they not know that if they may "utterly detest" one another for difference of opinion, the white man may as justly utterly detest them for their difference of color? And may they not expect to awaken detestation of themselves, if they are found to carry out their avowed intolerance?

These men are educated to look upon the Colonization Society as an enemy, or, to use the choice terms of the Pennsylvania Freeman, as "the grand scheme of fraud and negro-hating." But others, who have obtained opinions from less prejudiced or better-informed sources, look upon it as affording a noble theatre for enterprise and usefulness, and by correspondents in Liberia have learned that those who have emigrated under the care of that Society are ready to bear the strongest testimony in its favor. Now, by what right do these men "execrate" their opponents? They may argue and reason, but to execrate, detest, and abhor, is contrary to all proper views of liberty, and exhibits a spirit which, if generally indulged, would grind themselves to powder.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Pennsylvania Freeman, April 20th, quotes an extract from a letter from an Episcopal minister in Liberia, and introduces it as follows:

The "Mr. Crummell" alluded to in the following paragraph, which we take from the Colonization Herald, is the Rev. Alexander Crummell, formerly of this city. Has he become an advocate of Colonization?

Does the Freeman desire to hold up his quondam abolition friend to the "execration" which his colored neighbors have invoked against any convert of that class to Colonization sentiments?

Mr. Crummell, if judicious, will leave the question unanswered; for he can be very useful and happy in Liberia, and need not invite the "utter detestation" of these disciples of tyranny.

MORTALITY OF EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

The latest news from Liberia, furnished in the African Repository by letters from Dr. H. J. Roberts, attending physician, as late as 7th of April, is exceedingly encouraging for emigrants from the North. Of those per Isla de Cuba, who sailed from New-York November 9th, and had been in Liberia three months and a half, "*not one had died.*" As a still more interesting item, we may add that of the thirty-seven emigrants who sailed in the Oriole a year earlier, and who have resided there nearly eighteen months, not one death has been reported.

Indeed, the apprehension which formerly existed, as to peculiar danger to those who might emigrate from the North, seems to be without foundation. While rejoicing at this exemption from loss among the interesting company who sailed from New-York, we regret that in the company which sailed at nearly the same time, per Banshee, from Baltimore, landed at the same port, and under the care of the same physician, the loss has been severe. The physician attributes the difference to the different conduct of the two companies, the one "taking advice," the other indulging, contrary to advice, "imprudently in drinking and exposing themselves."

It may be worthy of attention that the companies were of unequal numbers, and that the smaller company escaped better than the larger. If any advantages arise from this difference, even at an increase of expense for charter of vessels, it may be well to send more vessels and smaller companies.

In favor, too, of such a course would be the additional great convenience of more frequent intercourse with Liberia, and a greater probability of return voyages, without which commerce is much restricted, and which can scarcely be secured at all from very large vessels, no adequate business existing to justify a home voyage for vessels of over two hundred tons.

OHIO IN LIBERIA.

The Ohio Colonization Committee has issued an earnest and able address to the clergymen of that State, to aid in raising funds to commence a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, in Liberia. Our readers will remember that Charles McMicken, Esq., of Cincinnati, made a donation of $5000 toward the purchase of Cape Mount and Gallinas Territory, in 1851, and now it is proposed to form an Ohio settlement there. We would transfer the entire address, but have not room, and insert instead a most uncommon notice of a meeting of colored freemen, of Butler co., Ohio, held on the 26th May, to discuss the various plans proposed to remedy their circumstances. They seem like the Bereans of old, willing to find the truth however it may conflict with the previous theories.

Important Discussion.

Oxford, May 22, 1854.

To the Colored Freemen of Butler County:

At a meeting of the Oxford Council, auxiliary to the State Council of the Free Colored People of Ohio, held on the 5th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted for consideration; and on the 12th inst., an additional resolution was passed, inviting the members of the several Councils, in Butler county, to participate in the discussion. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all interested, that the discussion of the said preamble and resolutions will be commenced on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Oxford, and be continued, from time to time, until disposed of by the Council.

Alexander Proctor, President.
Samuel D. Fox, Secretary.

Whereas, the colored people of the United States, from the peculiar crisis which has arrived in their condition, are taking their rights into their own hands;

And whereas, slavery, that "sum of all villainies," is lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes, and still more broadly exerting its baleful influence over the free as well as the slave portion of our people;

And whereas, we believe, that to remain passive and indifferent, under all these great evils, is at once to show ourselves unworthy of those noble rights for which we contend;

And whereas, the minds of the colored people, North, South, East, and West, are agitated, and parties and factions are being organized all over the Union, each urging its peculiar panacea for the ills we endure;

And whereas, others are engaged in making investigation relative to Canada, the West Indies, and Central America, with the view of deciding where the safest asylum can be secured for ourselves and our posterity;

And whereas, the time has fully come, we are convinced, when every subject, every system, every argument, should be thoroughly examined; and that to shrink from an honest and impartial investigation of all systems and subjects, African colonization not excepted, is behind the spirit of the age, and is pusillanimous rather than magnanimous; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we are in favor of availing ourselves of all the information we can obtain, as to the advantages afforded to emigrants in the Republic of Liberia, and the inducements held out by that colony to free colored people.

2d. That we will endeavor to procure all the correct knowledge we can of Grand Cape Mount, in Africa, as the point of emigration for any of our people who may choose Liberia as their future home.

3d. That, being informed of the existence of an Association in England, which has been organized to promote the agricultural resources of Africa, by advances of goods and money to intelligent and honest emigrants and colonists; we hereby authorize our President and Secretary to correspond with the said Association, and learn the extent of encouragement it proposes to give to emigrants from the United States.

4th. That in the adoption of any or all of these resolutions, we do not intend to be understood as committing ourselves either as emigrationists or colonizationists, but as honest inquirers after truth, and as men not afraid to investigate every question at issue in the great controversy in which we are involved.—*Hamilton Intelligencer.*

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The brig Harp brought letters as late as February 22d, from Liberia, from which we make extracts.

President Roberts writes, February 15th, that though for a month or two in feeble health, he was then about to visit Bassa and Sinou counties. Affairs were prosperous.

Government House,
Monrovia, February 15th, 1854.

"Rev. J. B. Pinney, New-York.

"My Dear Sir:—With respect to general affairs in Liberia, I have nothing new to communicate. We are getting along quietly, and as prosperously, perhaps, as might reasonably be expected. I am happy to be able to inform you that so far, the immigrants by the "Isla de Cuba," have succeeded remarkably well. Most of them have had an attack of fever, but no deaths. Two or three however, are now quite sick; we hope not dangerously so. It is a fine company, and we will do all in our power to pass them safely through.

"Messrs. Williams and Deputie, with some ten or a dozen others of the company, proposed to settle near Marshall, on the main branch of the Junk river. They have selected a beautiful site, and I have no doubt will do well.

"I was very sorry to hear of the decease of our good friend, Mr. Phelps. His death is a great loss to our cause. But he has gone from labor to reward.

"I am sir, yours truly,
"J. J. Roberts."

Monrovia, April 5, 1854.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

Rev. Sir:—I hasten to drop you a line, as I presume you are anxious to learn somewhat of the Isla De Cuba emigrants under my charge, as attendant physician in Liberia.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to inform you that the entire company are doing well. Most of them have undergone nearly the extent of their acclimation. Some of them have been quite ill, but, thanks to an overruling Providence which has directed my professional efforts, none of them have fallen victims to the disease of the climate, nor do I, at present, apprehend that such will be the case. There is, however, an old lady, Mr. S. Williams's mother, over eighty years of age, I think, who remains quite feeble; and if there is cause of apprehension for the demise of any one, she may be considered most likely. Yet I hope that even she may entirely recover.

This company, as you, I presume, are aware, will make their settlement at Junk, about six miles above the mouth of the river. I have no doubt it will be a prosperous one. The saw-mill of the company which came out in the Linda Stewart has been landed in good condition, and will be conveyed to its place of destination in the George R. McGill. I have not the least doubt that the company will succeed, as it seems to be comprised of intelligent and energetic men.

There is great demand for lumber in this country; and up to the present time we have not had a mill erected. Improvements are going on rapidly, hence the great and constant demand for lumber of all kinds.

May all of your companies prove equally determined in establishing and improving their new homes, as well as equally successful in undergoing the acclimating process!

Yours respectfully,
Hery J. Roberts, M. D.

Government House, Monrovia,
April 8, 1854.

My Dear Sir:—By the Linda Stewart, which vessel arrived here on the 31st ultimo, I have had the honor of your esteemed favor of the 17th February, every point of which is carefully noted. The package containing the Colonization Journal for various parties in Liberia, I have handed over to the Post-master, who will assort and forward them as addressed.

I have read with much interest the report of the doings of the annual meeting of the Society in Washington, and am glad to notice that the colonization cause continues to receive an encouraging share of public favor.

Mr. McLain has sent us by the Linda Stewart some paper and ink for the Liberia Herald, but we are sadly in want of type. It is proposed, however, to start the paper again without delay, and give it the best appearance we can.

Your wishes with regard to placing Edwin, the son of Amy, in Mr. Wilson's school shall be attended to. By the way, you have not replied to Mr. Wilson's request, to be authorized to draw quarterly for the support of the scholars in his school. He thinks you will not object to that arrangement; and, as it will be a convenience to the persons with whom they board, I have consented to meet Mr. Wilson's wishes in this respect, until further advised by you.

The Nebraska question is one of great importance in its bearing upon the extension of slavery; and, I presume, will create no little excitement among the people generally, North and South.

There is no news here of importance; public affairs are progressing quietly, and improvements are steadily going forward. We have not been able yet to quiet George Cane, of Grand Cape Mount. With his predatory wars, in that country, he greatly interrupts commercial intercourse, and proc[illegible] much suffering among the natives. I really c[illegible] say what course the government will have to [illegible] in regard to him, to put an end, effectually, [illegible] depredations.

I think of taking a run to England by the steamer; first, for a little relaxation, whic[illegible] health requires; and secondly, to accompany [illegible] daughter home, who will be returning from scho[illegible]

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. Rob[illegible]

Augustus Washington who emigrated [illegible] tum[illegible], writes quite contentedly, as follow[illegible]

Monrovia, Liberia, Feb [illegible]

Dear Sir:—I presume ere this y[illegible] hear from me in reference to those [illegible] But I have simply to inform y[illegible] vised by my physician, and ot[illegible] taking any views of scenery, [illegible] until I was acclimated. And [illegible] experience, prove that such is the [illegible] Still I expect to be able to take those [illegible] Monrovia—two for Mr. Coates, five for Mr. O[illegible] and one for you, and one for Boston—in tim[illegible] send by another vessel expected here in a f[illegible] days.

"As I have no regularly appointed agent in New-York, I have taken the liberty to forward you three drafts, inclosed, amounting to five hundred dollars, with which to purchase the dry goods and groceries enumerated on the accompanying list. I need not direct you anything further in the matter, than simply urge you to forward them this spring, if any way possible, even if you must pay two dollars per barrel freight. I have not had time to sell the few goods I brought out with me, because all my time was more profitably occupied in taking daguerreotypes. I have been here just two months now, and of that time sick in my room two weeks, and during the rest of the time, I have taken about five hundred dollars for daguerreotypes. This I call good business, considering we are right in the midst of our acclimation, sick a-bed one day and up at work the next. We like the country very well, and have yet no thought or desire to return to America, except for the purpose of trade. As the rains come on in June, (for the seasons have changed,) I want those goods to comprise part of my stock in trade.

Yours truly,
A. Washington.

NOTICE OF THE MONROVIA ACADEMY.

This thriving institution has been in operation for about one year, under the charge of Rev. James W. Horne, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By the politeness of Rev. Mr. McCay, a licensed colored minister, who has just returned from Liberia highly pleased with the country, we are allowed to publish Mr. Horne's opinions of Liberia scholarship and capacity.

"Dear Sir:—I promised to put into your hand, on your departure from us, some notice of the Monrovia Academy and its present operations, and I now offer this in fulfillment of my promise.

"The Academy buildings you have viewed for yourself, and I shall leave you to form your own judgment of them, merely remarking, as they are somewhat imposing in appearance, that they may look better than they really are. It does not do to leave any parts of buildings exposed to the rigors of this climate, as are the piazzas of the Seminary.

"From fifty to sixty children, and young persons of both sexes, are receiving instruction in the two departments of the Academy. Those in the lower department are prosecuting, under Mr. Gibson, the assistant teacher, the earlier matters of an English education, while those in the upper, under my own constant care, are bestowing attention upon more advanced English studies, and one class includes within the circle of its pursuits algebra and Latin grammar.

"I had not, during my sojourn in the States—for you will remember that my native skies bend lovingly not over that favored land—an opportunity of teaching except very limitedly, and cannot, therefore, compare as to their aptness or dullness, these Americo-Liberian scholars with those beyond the water; and yet, I am of opinion, that our pupils are not far below the average of learners. It is true, you will sometimes be fretted by a mind of extraordinary obtuseness, but then, you may hope to be relieved by contact with one of cheering promise.

"My observation of educational matters in Liberia has not been thorough, but I opine that no accredited system of teaching is pursued in the common schools. You are likely to find in these schools an amusing variety of books, both ancient and modern, and a sufficiently hap-hazard style of teaching. The children have not been taught to deal with their books at home, and, whatever application to their duties they may make while in the school-room, a happy oblivion of task and toil characterizes them when away from the form and the desk. I have hope, however, that the high-schools, now in operation here, will prepare a more qualified order of teachers, and that, under their superior activities, our common schools will ascend to a higher level.

"I congratulate you on your visit to Liberia, to see and to judge for yourself; because the accounts from hence that have gone abroad have been so highly colored as to have dazzled the eyes of some. You have, I trust, out of a collected mind,

able to look upon things here as they really are. The circle is yet narrow, and one needs ascend no Pisgah to encompass the entire view. I am greatly mistaken if the vision you have beheld has afforded you unmingled pleasure, and yet I hope that there has been in it enough of the inviting to quicken your longings to enter, with eye undimmed and natural force unabated, into the possession of the promised land.

"Allow me to commend you and your interests, on bidding farewell, to the protection and favor of Him who rules the rolling seas and the flowery land.

"I am, yours very truly,
"JAS. W. HORNE."

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS body held its annual meeting in New-Haven on the 7th inst. Governor Dutton presided, and the Rev. Mr. Phelps opened the exercises with prayer. It appeared from the report of the agent, the Rev. John Orcutt, that the Connecticut Colonization Society was first organized in 1818, but continued in operation only some two years, till 1827, when it was revived by the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and gradually increased in favor and patronage until 1835, when its receipts began to fall off. The amount of receipts paid into the Treasury and transmitted to the parent Society at Washington during the last year is $4,515 87. Over $1000 more have been subscribed. In contributions for this object, Connecticut ranks the fourth State in the Union. Four colored persons have been sent from Connecticut during the year, at an expense of $50 dollars each—making twenty-six in all from this State within the last three years.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, from Washington city, the Rev. Walter Clark, D. D., of Hartford, and Governor Dutton. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a union of all benevolent minds in the United States in the cause of the colonization, with their own consent, of our free people of color, in Liberia, will, in the view of this Society, conduce greatly to the moral and intellectual elevation of those colonized, to the progress of voluntary and most beneficial emancipation, and to the greatest and best interests every where of the African race.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State, for its recent appropriation of one thousand dollars to this cause, is entitled to the gratitude of all the friends of this Society.

Resolved, That this Society fully concurs in the opinions expressed by the friends of the cause elsewhere, that the establishment of regular communication by steam or otherwise, between this country and Liberia is of high importance—meeting the immediate and favorable consideration and support of all those who feel an interest in the great scheme of African Colonization.

The officers elect for the ensuing year are—

President.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.
RT. REV. THOMAS C. BROWNELL, D.D., LL.D.,
HON. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, HON. RALPH I. INGERSOLL,
JAMES BARWISES, ESQ., HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS,
HON. EBENEZER JACKSON, HON. ORONO S. SEYMOUR,
HON. JOHN H. BROCKWAY, HON. THOMAS BACKUS,
HON. THOMAS B. BUTLER.

Corresponding Secretary—REV. JOHN ORCUTT.
Recording Secretary—REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER.
Treasurer—CHARLES SEYMOUR, ESQ.

Board of Managers.
REV. N. S. WHEATON, D.D., CALVIN DAY, ESQ.,
JAMES B. HOSMER, ESQ., FREDERICK CROSWELL, ESQ.,
HON. A. BLACKMAN, WILLIAM S. CHASELEY, ESQ.,
HON. HENRY WHITE, TIMOTHY BISHOP, ESQ.,
H. HUNTINGTON, ESQ., H. H. BARBOUR, ESQ.,
AUSTIN DUNHAM, ESQ., CYPRIAN WILCOX, ESQ.,
HON. EBENEZER FOWLER, SETH TERRY, ESQ.

RESOLUTIONS

BY THE CLASSIS OF POUGHKEEPSIE, OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

REV. MR. CONNELLY, who is laboring in behalf of the Colonization Society, being present, and having at the request of Classis made some statements in reference to this branch of Christian benevolence, it was

Resolved unanimously, That this Classis do hereby recommend the Colonization enterprise to the kind regard and benevolent contributions of the several churches connected with this body.

C. VAN CLEEF,
Secretary of the Classis of Poughkeepsie.

Fishkill Landing, April 18, 1854.

REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE ON COLONIZATION.

THE Committee to whom was referred the subject of African Colonization, beg leave to report—That at no former period, had the friends of this Christian enterprise more reason for encouragement, and for gratitude to God, than now.

Masters are becoming satisfied that the interests of their manumitted slaves are secure in Liberia. Patriots who look with solicitude upon the conflicting opinions of our countrymen upon the subject of slavery, see in colonization the only refuge; and the first minds of our national councils continue to confide in and to advocate its practibility and necessity.

Whether it be the relief of our land from an harrassing element, or the redemption of Africa from political and religious night, we hopefully and prayerfully turn to Colonization as, under God, the agent. It is no waning enterprise. More slaves have been set at liberty, with a view to their becoming citizens of Liberia, during the past year; more emigrants have sailed for that Columbia of the colored man; and more bequests have been made by living philanthropists, and the testaments of its departed friends, than during any year since the organizatian of the Society. We have further but to note the increased productions of the colony, her commerce, her schools; to observe that the sagacious statesmen of our own, and of several of the most powerful countries of Europe, have recognized her claims, and given her a seat amongst the nations of the earth; to observe the net-work of auxiliary Societies among us, and the efficient, trustworthy agents to whom her interests are confided; and finally to see the weakening of those prejudices which hitherto have alienated our free colored population from the cause, and ample reason is presented for believing that the cause of African Colonization is onward and upward.

Your Committee would respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Conference:

1st. *Resolved*, That we regard with *increasing* favor the cause of African colonization.

The second and third resolutions refer to the several State Agents within the bounds of the Conference, and promises co-operation, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIZATION, OPTED AT THE SESSION AT READING, MARCH, 1854.

THE Committee refer with pleasure to the increasing interest taken in the colonization and evangelization of Africa, especially its Western coast, by the American churches and people. It is very evident that this enterprise is gaining every year greater favor throughout the entire country. The Republic of Liberia has already taken an honorable position among the nations of the earth; its commerce is increasing, its government is well organized, its resources are rapidly developing, its citizens are contented, orderly and prosperous, and every year's experience demonstrates that the Christianized black man will there find a home, and may there work out a glorious destiny. The visit of one of our respected Bishops to this portion of Africa, and his flattering reports of its condition have greatly awakened the interest of our own people in the cause of Colonization, and have doubtless prepared them to coöperate still more earnestly in carrying out its purposes. During the year 1853, the American Colonization Society sent out 783 emigrants, being 117 more than were sent the preceding year. Many of them were liberated slaves, others had purchased their freedom, or had received the purchase money from friends; others were from the Free States. These emigrants were mostly of a superior character, and will form a valuable accession to the population of Liberia. When we consider that the 10,000 civilized inhabitants of this republic control a native population of 200,000 residing within their borders; that they have checked and almost entirely suppressed the slave-trade, and that they are united by the closest ties of amity with Christian people of the United States, we cannot but feel under the most imperative obligation to support and sustain them. Liberia is destined to be the rallying point for the operations of Christianity in Western Africa; nay, it is already such a point. It is a centre from which the blessed light and the healing influences of our religion will stream out upon these poor benighted men who are still "led captive by the Devil at his will." Already missionary operations are striking onward towards the heart of this mighty continent, and are seeking for locations in its more salubrious regions. Civilization has flowed from Africa—through Egypt, at its outlet—to Europe, and from Europe to America, and seems destined in the providence of God to flow back from Europe and America to Africa again. But we wish to see it a Christian civilization; it is already such, it can spread only as such, and to shed it onward, let all hearts and hands be joined.

The Committee learn that the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have an additional Agent, to visit the various evangelical churches and to present to their congregations the interests of this cause. This Society has successfully enlarged its operations during the year 1853, and contemplates still other additions to its works of benevolence during the present year, which we leave to be explained by their efficient Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. Morris Pease.

The Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society; and that we learn with pleasure of its enlarged and increasingly successful operations during the past year.

Resolved, That we will cordially co-operate with the Executive officer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, the Rev. J. Morris Pease, and its Agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

Resolved, That we will also co-operate with the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Colonization Socities, in these portions of Conference which lie within the boundaries of those States.

P. COOMBE, *Secretary*.

From the Virginian Colonizationist.

EPISCOPAL MISSION IN LIBERIA.

WE publish in this issue a letter from Bishop Payne and extracts from the journals of the Rev. Messrs. Scott and Rambo. All who feel an interest in the evangelization of Africa, read with pleasure the accounts of the labors of love of missionaries of all Christian creeds in that far-off and dark land. We trust and pray that no sectarian jealousies may ever break the bond of peace which now seems to bind together all true-hearted missionaries in foreign lands.

We give extracts from a letter from Bishop Payne, dated Cape Palmas, January 2, 1854. Referring to the eight missionaries who embarked from this country in November last, he says:

"You hope that we may find a niche for all the laborers now sent out." Oh yes; and we can do so for a hundred or a thousand more right-minded missionaries. As I sailed along the coast, in September, to Monrovia, and passed town after town, and tribe after tribe, I asked a brother missionary, in sorrow of heart, "Shall we live to see the time when even the towns on the sea-shore, along this small extent of 250 miles of coast, shall have the light of the gospel?" I asked in sorrow, because I despaired even of this. But when my eye and heart wandered towards the populous interior, dependant on and craving from us the bread of life, the prospect was dreary indeed.

Oh! long, long, I fear, must we repeat the language of the merciful Saviour, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." Long must we anxiously pray the Lord of the harvest that he will "send forth laborers into His harvest."

How readily shall we find niches for all who now come, let me tell you in a word. The Rev. Mr. Wright and wife, with one single lady, probably Miss Smith, will go to Rocktown, with Mr. Hodge, to take charge of some six thousand persons at Rocktown and Fishtown. Miss Freeman goes to Mount Vaughan, to take Mrs. Tompson's place; she (Mrs. T.) being no longer able to teach. Mr. Rambo and wife, with one single lady, when the latter are acclimated, will proceed to Bassa. Mr. Scott, when the new missionaries arrive, removes to Cape Palmas, to assume the pastoral care of St. Mark's Church and some four thousand natives in the neighborhood.

This is the arrangement, should all who now come be spared to us. When Mr. Smith comes, he will find full employment in the Orphan Asylum; and, in connection with Mr. Scott at Cape Palmas, and Mr. Russell, shall find ample scope for all his zealous heart seeks to do, at some one of the stations here, or that at Bassa Cove.

You see then, how easily, and readily, and thankfully, and joyfully we receive all that now come, or are likely to come; and can still, with hearts impressed with the deep significance of what we utter, call out, And yet "there is room."

I notice, in your Report to the Board of Missions, that you announce (no doubt with some anxiety) your Committee have assumed the responsibility of an expenditure of sixty thousand dollars for the current year. In connection with this, the thought has occurred to me that this is just the amount said to have been cleared by a vessel engaged in the African trade, in one voyage made last year. That is, a single vessel in one voyage, on an average of African produce, cleared as much as is likely to be given by the whole Episcopal Church towards the spread of the gospel in Africa and in all heathen lands! O my God! what an amazing disparity is here revealed, between what Thou givest man, and what man returns to Thee! Ay, how miserably small is the pittance which Christian people are willing to give in return to the heathen nations of the treasures which they receive from the same heathen nations!

Will it stir up some generous resolves in the wealthy Episcopolians of your great commercial metropolis, for me to add, that the vessel which I was informed cleared sixty thousand dollars on a single voyage to Africa in owned by a New-York Churchman?

I have spoken of Mr. Hoffman visiting the United States at this time. This is deemed necessary, by Dr. McGill, to the preservation of Mrs. Hoffman's health, if not life. "Whether any do inquire of this brother and of that sister," "they are our partners and helpers," the accredited messages of our African churches, and the glory of Christ.

May that God whom they have sought so faithfully to serve in the gospel of His Son, preserve them and their babe, and speedily bring them back to us!

Journal of the Rev. H. H. Scott.

The extracts from this journal certainly show that a degree of intelligent religious inquiry has commenced among the natives, from which we cannot but indulge sanguine expectations:

RELIGIOUS SERVICES—DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF MANY OF THE NATIVES TO OBSERVE THE LORD'S-DAY.

July 7th, 1853—Preached the Monthly Missionary Sermon in the school-room at Cavalla.

July 9th—Returning from a walk this evening, I met a native man with about a peck of Greegrees, sent by one of the Greegree doctors to Bishop Payne. The old doctor says he has had them many years, and they have not prevented his getting sick, and he will keep them no longer. Many in the neighboring towns have, like this doctor, lost all confidence in their efficacy.

August 28th.—Preached to-day at Nyaro to the largest congregation I have ever seen at this place. This may have been owing, in some measure, to a meeting held during the past week in the largest of the Half Cavalla towns, on the subject of the Observance of the Sabbath. After a free discussion of the subject, it was decided by a very large majority (including nearly all the leading men of the town,) that it was expedient to rest on Sunday. There are many, doubtless, who will pay little regard to the opinion expressed in this meeting; but I think it cannot fail to exert a decided influence for good. Certainly the fact that nearly all the leading men in the towns approve of the measure is a decided token for good. In other ways these people have given evidence that God is working among them, and, as we trust, preparing their hearts for the reception of the truth.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. MR. SCOTT TO THE PRIESTHOOD—PLEASANT MEETING WITH AN EARLY FRIEND—MELANCHOLY INSTANCE OF HEATHEN PARENTAL INSTRUCTION.

August 31st.—To-day I was ordained priest in St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, by Bishop Payne. He preached from Numbers xvi. 48: "He stood between the dead and the living," &c, Was delighted to meet a college mate in the church, now an assistant surgeon on board the frigate Constitution. Went with him in the afternoon on board the vessel, where I spent three days very pleasantly.

Sept. 9th.—Passing by one of the towns this afternoon, I heard a great noise, and going in, I found a large number of people (men and women) collected, according to their custom at this season, to teach the boys and girls to fight. There were fathers and mothers compelling their children of both sexes, from the ages of five years to twelve, to fight like cats and dogs. The poor little creatures often rebelled and ran off, but they were brought back, and forced to fight, willing or unwilling. As brutal as is this practice, it gives a correct idea of the moral instruction the young receive at the hands of their parents.

INTERESTING INTERVIEWS WITH AN AGED RELIGIOUS INQUIRER.

Oct. 9th.—Had an interesting conversation with Freeman this afternoon. He has been under conviction for two or three years, and for the last few months has seemed to have a deep sense of his sins, and now expresses a desire to be baptized. From frequent conversations with him, I have been led to think his sense of sin a genuine fruit of the Spirit. He says he spends a great deal of time in prayer, and is often so troubled in his mind at night that he gets up and remains awake the greater part of the night. He gives evidence of his sincerity by being unwilling to remain in his town, from fear that he may be led astray by his people, and expresses a desire to move to the Christian village on the mission premises. He manifests a great desire to become acquainted with Scripture truth, and often exhorts his people to abandon their heathen customs and put their trust in the Saviour. Besides, he gives frequent instructions to two young men in his town, who have been for several months under the conviction of sin.

Oct. 17th.—Went to Nyaro this afternoon and had a very interesting, and, I hope, profitable, conversation with several native men. Freeman, the old man referred to above, seems to be growing in grace. I have rarely seen in an inquirer the same eagerness to know the truth. He visits me every day or two, and asks a great many questions, and often requests me to repeat something I related to him some time previously. Upon my asking him, some days after relating to him the history of Abraham two or three times at his request, if he did not know it, he said, "Yes, I know nearly all of it, but I don't want to lose a word." It is his practice to relate every thing he learns to his people. A few mornings since he came to my room with another native, (who is also, apparently, under conviction,) and told me that the people in town wouldn't believe his statements, and that he had brought this man to witness what he heard, so that he might prove everything he related to them. Though we see no evidence of a remarkable work of the Spirit, we can rejoice that God is in our midst, and has already touched the hearts of a few, who are beginning seriously to inquire what they must do to be saved. Pray for us, brethren. What we need more than anything else is, earnest supplication for the outpouring of the Spirit. Would that every private member of the Church could feel that he has a part to perform in this great work!

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

Oct. 25th.—Had a visit this afternoon from a young man by the name of Dàba, who seems to be under conviction for sin. He has been for some time past learning to read, and expresses a great desire to be able to read the Bible. He seems to be conscious of his inability to lead a holy life without Divine aid, and professes to have a great dread of the evil influence which is constantly exerted by his ungodly companions. He has now but one wife, and, upon my remarking to him that I supposed he did not think of having another, he at first hesitated to reply, evidently very much troubled; at last he said, "I would like at some time to have two." I then said to him, "Dàba if you would like to be one of God's people, you must make up your mind to have but one wife." He manifested much emotion, and, after reflecting a few moments, said, "Mr. Scott, one thing makes my heart burn too much." I asked him what it was, and he said, "If God helps me, and I become one of His people, I can't live in my town." Then drawing two lines in opposite directions, he said, "It is just this way: let this line stand for God," pointing to one of them, "and the other for the devil; now God's line lead me on this way, and the devil leads me on that way. When I think I must keep God's law, the devil tells me not to do it, and my people lead me in the same way." I told him I was glad to hear him speak as he had, and that I approved of his leaving a place where he was exposed to so many temptations to evil, and advised him when he felt ready to come out on the Lord's side, to move up to the Christian village, where he could be always with God's people. He expressed himself greatly pleased at the idea. May he soon, through the power of the Spirit, from whom alone all our help must proceed, come forth as another soul rescued from the strongholds of Satan!

From the Alleged American.

MR. CHRISTY'S LECTURE ON AFRICAN MISSIONS.

THE second lecture before the Hamilton Union Council was delivered on the eve of the 27th ult. On taking the stand, the speaker observed that he was gratified at the opportunity thus afforded him of speaking to them on a subject full of interest to every one that felt a regard for the progress of Christianity.

His object on the present occasion was simply to give a brief narrative of the spread of the gospel in dark and benighted *Africa*. To do this effectually, it might be proper for him to classify the various results of the missions in that country. The subject was then presented in the following order:

1. The Missions found in Liberia.
2. Those in the Colonies of recaptured Africans.
3. Those of Native Tribes beyond the protection of the Colonies.
4. Those of the Natives of South Africa within the white English Colonies.

The Rev. Samuel J. Mills is the acknowledged father of our Foreign Missionary scheme. His heart first received the Divine impress of the spirit of missions. The thought of the poor *African* was impressed upon him while a student at college, suggested by their melancholy and deeply-to-be-deplored condition in the very midst of civilization and Christianity. Prompted by such motives, he entered the list, and became an active co-worker with Judson, Newell, Hall and others. Through their unwearied labors, the pathway was opened for the colored man's return, with the gospel of peace, to the home of his fathers. Proceeding in the history of missions in Liberia, he first referred to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist mission in the Republic of Liberia is the oldest of that Church in the foreign field. In 1833, as its first missionary, M. B. Cox landed at Monrovia. This mission has cost many lives, and a great deal of treasure; its results, however, are inestimable, consisting now of a regular Annual Conference, composed of three districts, with all the necessary appointments. It now embraces the whole territory of Liberia, and the district of Cape Palmas. The Conference is composed of twenty-one members, all colored; and the churches numbered, last year, over 1300 members. It also has fifteen Sunday-schools with 839 pupils, of whom 50 are natives; and twenty week-day schools, with over 500 scholars, besides seven schools among the natives, all in a flourishing condition. To sustain this mission there has been appropriated since 1851, up to the present year, $114,914. The lecturer spoke of the erection of a seminary by the Methodists, at a cost of $10,000, for the instruction of youth in the higher departments of science and literature, and then read an encouraging extract from the Missionary Advocate for April, 1853.

He next adverted to the American Baptist Missionary Union, from its commencement under the care of the Rev. Lot Carey and Collin Teague, in 1822, down to the present year. He said they were both colored men, possessed with much intelligence and energy. They commenced their labors jointly at Monrovia, but subsequently Mr. Teague removed to Sierra Leone, where he made himself useful both as a physician and a missionary. Mr. Cary successfully established schools at Monrovia, and at Grand Cape Mount, among the Veys, a powerful and intelligent tribe on the coast. His services were valuable, and so highly were they esteemed, that in 1826, he was unanimously elected Vice Agent of the Colony; and on the return of Mr. Ashmun to the United States, in 1828, he was appointed to fill the vacancy of Governor, which he did with signal ability and credit to the time of his death. The lecturer next referred to another branch of the Baptist missions—*the Foreign Missionary Board of the Lutheran Baptist Convention*, organized in 1845, and gave a detailed account of the numerous churches and schools, &c., under its supervision.

He next spoke of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, which was commenced in West Africa in 1832, and the many disadvantages it had to encounter during the earlier years of its existence. The mission in Liberia for colonists and native was the first established, and embraces 17 church-members, two ordained ministers, and seven licentiates, also schools for the instruction of the natives and colonists, and a high school. The Board feels the necessity of multiplying the number of educated ministers and teachers in Liberia, and offers, as an argument in favor of that field, and the one on Corisco Island, that these missions are likely soon to yield abundant fruits of gospel culture.

The Mission of the American Protestant Episcopal Church was commenced at Cape Palmas in 1836, and continued under the most favorable auspices. In addition to the numerous schools—among which is one for training colonist teachers and missionaries—the gospel is being preached to the whole of the Grebo tribe, numbering a population of some 25,000. Such is the prosperous condition of this mission, controlled principally by the Rev. John Payne, who was in 1850 appointed a Missionary Bishop for Africa.

EFFORT FOR COLONIZATION.—The Board of the New-Jersey Colonization Society has appointed an agent to present the cause to every congregation in the State, and solicit contributions for the Society. In making this proceeding public, the Newark Advertiser says:

"It is expected that many of our colored people will avail themselves of the rich offer which the Society is now able to make them, in the means for their emigration to Africa, and of land admirably fitted up for agricultural purposes, which it has purchased, in an elevated and healthful location, expressly for the use and ownership of colored emigrants from the State of New Jersey."

DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1854.

DONATIONS IN OFFICE, ($451.)

Carmel, N. Y.—S. S. Myrick	5 00
Cobleskill, N. Y.—James Boughton	5 00
Utica—Mrs. S. Bagg	10 00
Pittsfield, Mass.—Rev. B. Hawley	1 00
Ocean Point—A. Penfield	10 00
New-York City—James Boorman	100 00
" " W. W. Williams	20 00
" " J. S.	50 00
" " P.	250 00

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, ($8 88.)

Freehold, N. J.—	8 88

COLONIZATION JOURNAL, ($8.)

Elmira—W. W. Phillips	3 00
Clinton—John E. May	1 50
Cobleskill—H. Becker	50
" J. Walker, (stop.)	25
" J. Boughton	25
Smithboro'—Thomas Pearsall	2 00
Lawyersville—Mrs. D. B. Goodyear	25
Sharon—A. Van Wagenen	25

REPORT OF REV. C. D. RICE FOR APRIL, ($189.)

Cold Spring—Collection in O. S. Pres. Church, Rev. A. S. Gardiner, pastor	11 50
Cold Spring—Governeur Kemble, annually, 25; Mrs. R. Parrot, 10; C. Tolmie, S. F. Barrows, each 2; James Paulding, 5	39 00
Brooklyn—J. J. Lane, 10; C. P. Baldwin, 25; H. Kimberly, 5; James Humphrey, George Rice, Thomas Hunt, A. H. Dana, Charles Williams, C. B. Caldwell, each 5; William Swift, M. D., 3; Frederick Smith, 2 50	73 50
New-York—Virgil Hillyer	2 00

REPORT OF REV. C. D. RICE FOR MAY, ($225 61.)

Jamaica, L. I.—Collection in O. S. Pres. Church, Rev. P. D. Oakey, pastor	41 61
Jamaica, L. I.—Individual subscriptions in O. S. Pres. Church—Benjamin Bergen, 20; Jacob Bergen, 5; Benj. T. Bergen, 50 cents; J. N. Brinkerhoff, 1 25	26 75
Brooklyn—Members of the Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. Dr. Storrs. (Additional.) C. J. Starr, 20; A. S. Barnes, in books for Liberia, 20; S. F. Phelps, 15; J. H. Colton, maps for Liberia, 10; H. H. King, 5; Cash, 1; J. C. Philips, 75 cents; Calvin Adams, 5; Frederick A. Lane, 2	93 75
Brooklyn—Partial results of presentation of claims of Colonization Society in Rev. Dr. Spear's church, N. S.—William E. Churchill, W. K. Cornwell, each 5; William C. Bowers, 20; Daniel Brooks, 5; J. M. Smith, 3	48 00
Colonization Journal—Daniel Brooks, M. D., J. C. Philips, each 25 cents	50

REPORT OF REV. H. CONNELLY, ($113 25.)

Middletown, Orange county—S. M. Bull, J. N. Prunk, Esq., each 5; John G. Wilkin, Esq., Israel O. Beattie, each 5; H. Brink, R. H. Houston, William Little, S. Sayre, Roberts & Chatale, Henry Dunning, each 2; E. Jessup, S. W. Shaw, Wm. E. Millspaugh, Henry Freeman, J. S. Kellogg, Henry Little, E. Little, B. Grier, J. Benton Hulse, Benj. Bennett, Nathaniel Conkling, Wm. Dobson, James Fox, James K. Gearing, Elijah Smith, Daniel Ogden, Wm. E. Finn, Gilbert L. Parson, M. L. Cox, Adam Wilkin, Leonard Tryon, Hiram S. Dunning, Abraham Vail, Phebe Selleck, Lewis Selleck, Thos. Mills, Col. Wickham, J. H. Millspaugh, Miss L. Book, S. Smith, each 1; N. T. Bull, A. Preston, Rebecca Little, James Aldrich, Mrs J. Aldrich, Hiram S. Webb, P. Hood, William Webb, Robert P. Shaw, Jethel Webb, Wm. Parson, Jr., Cash, each 50 cents; I. G. Mapes, John S. Cox, Cash, Helen Aldrich, S. S. Campbell, Sarah Carmichel, each 25 cents; Anna B. Cox, William Kerr, (children,) each 12½ cents; John A. Campbell, 1	66 75
Denton, Orange county—Stephen Valentine, 2; Moses Sawyer, D. C. Hallock, M. D., G. W. Denton, Theron M. Walker, T. R. Denton, J. D. Wood, C. Chandler, A. J. Finch, Francis J. Hankins, Daniel D. Wickham, E. L. G. Payne, Usher H. Case, James W. T. McCrea, Gabriel Phillips, Alfred Wood, William Schofield, John Valentine, Rev. O. M. Johnston, Mrs. O. M. Johnston, each 1; Mrs. Eliza Mills, Susan Puff, each 50 cents	22 00
Scotch Town, Orange county—Isaac Hornbeck, 5; James M. McWilliams, Rev. O. Beattie, Mrs. D. Beattie, Samuel Millspaugh, Jason Corwin, Alanson Slaughter, Judge Slaughter, Stephen Harlow, Frances Miller, Harriet Miller, David Houston, Oliver Bailey, William H. Coleman, each 1; A Friend, Mary Hulse, James H. Harlow, each 50 cents	19 50
Matteawan, Dutchess county—Mrs. Isabella J. Freeland	5 00

REPORT OF REV. J. BENSON, ($64 43.)

New-York—— Budd, L. Brown, W. Allen, each 5	6 00
Brooklyn—C. Denyke, M. Odell, C. Shaller, each 5; J. Johnson, Mr. Sudlow, each 3; Rev. H. Hatfield, 1; Rev. N. Orchard, 50 cents	22 50
Matteawan—Rev. N. Van Duzer	14 00
Greenburgh—Rev. A. Davis, 1 50; Rev. J. H. Lent, 50 cts	2 00
Newark, N. J.—Rev. T. Souter	1 00
Davenport—Rev. D. Gibson	4 18
Sharon—Rev. E. Osborn	2 00
Durham—Rev. J. Horn	5 00
Jefferson Circuit—Z. D. Beaby	1 00
N. Y. Conference—A Preacher, per Rev. N. Tibbals	1 75
Buffalo—Rev. S. Smith	5 00

RECAPITULATION.

Donations in Office	451 00
Church Collections	8 88
Colonization Journal	8 00
Report of Rev. C. D. Rice, (April.)	189 00
" " " (May.)	225 61
Report of Rev. H. Connelly	113 25
Report of Rev. J. Benson	64 43
Total	$1059 17

J. A. GRAY, Printer, 97 Cliff street, cor. of Frankfort, N. Y.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

MALARIA—MIASMA,

OR THE CAUSE OF THE AFRICAN FEVER.

Our attention has been more immediately called to this subject by an article in "Dickens' Household Words," entitled, "Malaria—What it Is, and What it Does," which we have copied below.

It is not our purpose to enter into a professional or scientific disquisition of the subject, or to hunt up testimony and quote authorities, or even to gather facts. We merely wish to declare our own individual opinion, as to what this remarkable agent or cause of Fever actually is, viz.: *Animalculea*. This opinion, we are aware, is by no means new, and we do not propose to advance any new ideas or theory upon the subject; we wish merely to cast our vote in its favor. We do not profess to be well posted in the data and arguments, pro and con; but we know of none that conclusively prove the negative of our position, while many very strongly confirm it—in fact, disapprove any other theory. We shall refer to no facts bearing upon the case, except such as have passed under our own personal observation on the coast of Africa, in Liberia; and, be it understood, we state *facts which are facts*, and admit not of question.

All persons landing in Liberia, and remaining on shore night and day, are subject to a peculiar disease, to which has been given the name of "African Coast Fever," or acclimating fever. In its most severe forms it may be considered a continued fever; when of a milder type, a remittent; and when still milder, an intermitting fever. None are attacked within ten days after landing, very few under fourteen, a large majority before the twenty-fifth, and none but rare exceptions to a sweeping general rule escape two months—I am sure not one in the hundred. It affects individuals with very different degrees of severity, the causes of which are entirely inexplicable, depending on no peculiarity of constitution, habits, diet, or other known cause, except it be a greater or less susceptibility to this cause of disease, or to become diseased from imbibing this cause, whatever it may be. All animals, not indigenous, as well as human beings, seem to suffer from it. No antidote or prophylactic measures have yet succeeded in warding it off. It affects alike those from the West India islands and other parts of the tropical world—the American and the European, from any and every nation and province. Whatever the cause may be, it operates as a poison or agent of disease in all living systems unaccustomed to its action, and only fails to reproduce modified forms of the same disease when the system is no longer susceptible to its action; as is the case with tobacco and other poisons, to the use of which we become habituated either from necessity or choice. It acts with nearly the same virulence in all localities, on high land and low, immediately on the borders of marshy rivers, and on the dry sand-beach within a few feet of the surf, and attacks at nearly the same periods, in the dry or rainy season. But, whatever may be the cause, it acts only in the night season and on shore—never during the day time. Instances almost without number have occurred, where foreigners have slept on board of vessels, and even in open boats for weeks, within a few hundred yards of the shore, at the mouths of sluggish rivers, with a strong land breeze blowing directly over them, and yet never did any imbibe this peculiar cause of fever. Many of these individuals, in the mean time, have spent almost the whole of every day on shore, travelling in the interior, or ascending rivers bordered by mangrove, surrounded by acres of black mud, exposed to the broiling sun, and still remain unaffected by this poison. While, on the other hand, scarcely an instance can be cited in which a foreigner has remained on shore over night without an attack. No matter under what circumstances, awake or asleep, in close-built houses, or in the open air, on high land or low, in the marshes or on the sea-beach.

It follows, then, that this poison either will not operate upon the animal system in the daylight, or that it is not present or diffused in the air during the day-time. That a poison so active should be rendered innocuous by the solar light, or that the physical system should be, from the same cause, rendered invulnerable to its action, is unphilosophical and absurd. We can only conclude that the poison is not existent in the air during the day. If not in the air, it must be in or upon the earth; whence it rises in the night, and becomes either *diffused* in, or *chemically combined* with the air. Now, which of these two, is of no little importance to the question. We cannot suppose it chemically combined, or that a chemical synthesis of so peculiar and powerful an agent, so uniform and universal in its action, should diurnally take place, and then again daily suffer decomposition or dissolution—and this perpetually, in all seasons and under all circumstances. Neither the composition or dissolution could be supposed to be so perfect as to account for the results above stated. The poison is no doubt *suspended* or *diffused* in the atmosphere, and the question becomes narrowed down as to its being an inanimate subtle fluid, an aroma, or animalculæ. The well-known laws which govern animate and inanimate matter should settle this question. We cannot suppose that any substance, not possessed of organic life, the power of locomotion and of strong resistance to motive forces and chemical agents should, under all circumstances, act and operate as the agent in question is proved to. It would be affected by the tornadoes which sweep across the country at certain seasons; by the dry, cold Harmattan winds, which blow uninterruptidly for days together; by the continued rains which pour down uninterruptidly for nights and days at different periods from April to October; by the strong sea-breeze, which blows dead on shore during the rainy season, often from twenty to thirty days in succession. Some one or all of these causes would operate, for a time at least, to remove or destroy an inorganic, inert poison, generated ever so plentifully in any climate. It is but reasonable, too, to suppose that some other tropical land would, at certain seasons or periods, produce the same chemical combination or a poison analogous to the one in question, capable of inducing the same disease; but in either case, not so. On the supposition that animalculæ are the cause of this pecular disease, we see no difficulty in accounting for all the phenomena attending it. All animals, from man to the very lowest species, are influenced by the solar light. The night and day seem made for the animal world, or the animal world has become influenced by and adapted to this great, first, universal division of time. The larger part, and generally the superior order of animals, are active during the day time and quiescent in the night; while with many, it is quite the reverse—especially with animals of prey and various insect tribes, particularly those whose habits are injurious to man. In a climate like that of Africa, where everything teems with life, it is but reasonable to suppose the air, in the night time, to be filled with a variety of animalculæ, invisible to the eye, and of the existence of which none of our senses can be cognizant; that the inhailing of some one species of these is productive of the disease in question. They no doubt rise at night in clouds, pervading the whole atmosphere, and settle at the approach of day, or perhaps at an earlier period. On this supposition, all the phenomena or facts in regard to attacks of the African coast fever are readily accounted for. Any unacclimated person sleeping or remaining on shore in the night season, would necessarily be exposed to their influence, and none of the causes which might be supposed to clear the atmosphere from inert miasma or malaria, would operate upon this living, self-moving mass of insectæ. The facts in regard to the non-affection of persons but a few hundred yards from shore, are still more strongly confirmatory of the theory of animalculæ. Were the cause of this fever a chemical compound, an aroma or any inert substance, combined with or suspended in the atmosphere, how can we account for its not producing the disease when unacclimated subjects are sleeping in an open boat, within a quarter of a mile from the shore, near the mouths of rivers and marshy creeks, with a strong land breeze, impregnated with fœtid odors, blowing directly over them for hours together? Or how could we account for its affecting a person who remains on shore but a single night, on a sand beach within a few yards of the surf, or on a high bluff or rocky cape overhanging the sea; a strong sea-breeze blowing the whole time, not permitting the slightest odor of land or vegetation? In either case it could not be; yet such are the facts. On the theory of animalculæ, there is no inconsistency at all. They doubtless possess the power of locomotion, like the myriads of midges and sand flies which we seein the oblique rays of a setting sun, moving in clouds and columns whither they seem inclined. It may be alleged that the strong winds blowing at certain seasons would sweep insects from the coast, and thereby impregnate those near the shore. This is mere conjecture; but were there evidence of it, we might naturally suppose that the instinct common to all animals would cause them to settle to the earth in case of danger from such a scource; the wind could not prevent their acting upon subjects lying on the ground or in houses, tents or hovels, screened from the action of the wind. But it is not our purpose further to discuss the subject; we merely proposed to state a few facts, and the convictions they have wrought in us, thinking that they may possibly be useful to those able and disposed fully to investigate the subject. We will again remark that the facts or phenomena attendant upon this disease, so far as above referred to, have again and again come under our own personal observation during many years residence in Liberia, and are in accordance with the opinions of all residents of that part of the Coast. Our statements refer specially to the limits and immediate vicinity of Liberia, being well aware that they do not entirely accord with the phenomena of the disease on other parts of the Coast. In Sierra Leone, for instance, during the dry season foreigners escape an attack of this fever for months, while in the rains, the disease is far more severe than in Liberia at any season. We believe the case is somewhat similar in the leeward settlements on the Gold Coast. But these facts, so far as known to us, do not materially affect our theory. The late discoveries of the microscope, so important in philosophical investigations, will render the idea of animalculæ, as a cause of disease, less remarkable and more easy of acceptation than when we first became convinced of it, over twenty years since. We annex the article which induced us to speak of the subject at this time, and the reader will readily perceive that the facts therein contained seem materially to confirm the theory of animalculæ.

Malaria—What It Is, and What It Does.

Represent heat by fire, and it may be said that all four elements—we mean the old-fashioned four—must unite in the production of malaria. There must be fire, air, water, and earth also. If earth were not essential, then malaria could board our ships at sea, between the tropics. But she does nothing of the kind, she only boards them when they touch at any of her coasts.

But has she nothing vegetable in her ancestry? Where there is earth subject to much heat and much moisture, we usually find rank vegetation, and much vegetable decay. Therefore, it has from the first been said, and is now very generally said, that decay of vegetable matter is essential to the forming of malaria. There is no ague formed among the rotten cabbage leaves of Covent Garden, or of Costermongers' Yard, in London. That is a small fact. Dr. William Ferguson has brought together more decisive proof that malaria may exist where there is not only no decaying vegetable matter, but no vegetation.

In August, 1794, after a very hot and dry summer, the English army in Holland encamped at Rosendal and Oosterhout. The soil in Rosendal, the valley of roses, was a level plain of dry sand, where there was no vegetation. It was the same at Oosterhout. To within a few inches of the surface, this sand was percolated with water of good quality; that is to say, fit to drink, and not at all putrid. Upon this ground, malaria produced intermittent and remittent fevers in abundance. It was after a dry hot summer that the British army in Walcheren, over a soil of the same kind, a fine white sand, about a third part clay, suffered under the violence of malaria pains never to be forgotton, and "almost unprecedented in the annals of warfare."

In 1809, several regiments in Spain encamped in a half-dried ravine that had been lately the stony bed of a water-course. It contained neither vegetation nor mud. The pools of water standing in the rock were so clear that the soldiers eagerly encamped about them. The place proved pestiferous as any fen. Several of the men were seized with violent remittent fever before they could move from the bivouac next morning.

After the battle of Talavera, the army retreated along the course of the Guadiana. The country was so dry for the want of rain, that the river-course was no more than a line of detached pools. The troops along this tract "suffered," says Dr. Ferguson, "from remittent fevers of such destructive malignity that the enemy and all Europe believed that the British host was extirpated."

The river Tagus, at Lisbon, about two miles broad, separates a healthy from a sickly region. On the healthy side of the country, is bare hill and rock, with water-courses. On the other side, the Alentejo land is quite dry, flat and sandy. That side is held in occupation by malaria. In and near Lisbon are many gardens, in which stone reservoirs hold water during the three months' draught, water foul and putrid; close to the houses are the sleeping rooms. The reservoirs do not breed fever among people who live and breathe in their atmosphere; yet one night's sleep upon the sandy shore of the Alentejo, where no water at all has been seen for months—no putrid water ever—would probably secure to the peasant a strong dose of remittent fever.

This does not mean to say that the product of vegetable decomposition is not an unwholesome thing It means that it is not malaria. All that is required for the production of malaria seems to be that an absorbent soil be soaked with water and then dried. The higher the drying temperature, and the quicker the process, the more plentiful and the more virulent will be the poisen generated.

Malaria springs rather from a surface that, having been wetted, has been dried, than from a surface that continues to be wet. The edges of a swamp which dry, become wet, or dry again, according to the season, are more dangerous than the perpetually wet ground in the centre. When streams have overflowed the banks, and then retired again, it is from the dried or half-dried ground on either side of them that fevers come.

Low damp grounds that have been drying and producing fevers, becomes healthy when the rain sets in that floods them over. Whenever malaria has power to poison, she is more productive of disease and death, agues and fevers, in hot and dry years than in years that are cold and moist. In the West Indies, in the higher grounds, the cooler parts, malaria dispenses poison in its mildest form, producing agues; lower down, in warmer tracts, remittent fevers are the common form; but in the lowest and hottest parts, the fever is continued. This fact is curiously illustrated by one of Dr. Ferguson's examples.

In 1816, the British garrison of English Harbor, in Antigua, happened to be disposed in three different barracks—one three hundred, and one five hundred, and one six hundred feet above the level of the marshes. The dock-yard was among the marshes themselves, and the marshes were so pestiferous that it often happened that a well-seasoned soldier coming down from the upper barracks in full health to mount the night-guard, was seized with furious delirium while standing sentry, and died of yellow fever, or of something very like it, thirty hours after he had been carried up to his barracks. In those upper barracks, including women and childern, no fever of any kind afflicted those who did not go down upon duty. In the middle barracks, at a height of five hundred feet, there occurred a little fever, but not much worthy of notice. In the lower barracks every man—even of those who did not go down to the marshes—was attacked with remittent fever, and one died. The Italians in the neighborhood of the Pontine marshes have been taught by experience to perch their villages on hills.

It is after the heat of summer, in autumn, that the poison of malaria begins to work. Where the venom is peculiarly concentrated, it may kill speedily, as in the case of the sentinels just mentioned; but in temperate climates, the poison is both weaker and slower in its action. Many of the men who inhaled the poison of malaria at Walcheren, experienced no bad effects until they had returned to England, and perhaps lived for some months at home. Irish harvesters carry the poison home with them frequently from Lincolonshire, and are attacked with agues weeks or months afterwards in Ireland, on the provocation of an east wind or a chill.

It is also a well-known fact, that the inhabitants of districts subject to malaria become seasoned. At Walcheren, the natives would not believe that their home was unhealthy. In the pestilential plains of Estremaudura the natives averred that the soldiers were swept off by mushrooms. The seasoned inhabitants of such malarious places are not, however, strong or long-lived men. They are puny, sallow, feeble, spiritless, abounding in swelled bellies and wasted limbs. Even the strangers, having had their dose of fever, become seasoned to the poison. The French general, Monnet, who commanded for seven years at Flushing, recommended, therefore, that however officers and men might demur, garrisons should be kept stationary in unhealthy places. He adduces the instance of a French regiment in Walcherin, which suffered in the second year of its residence there only half the sickness it had suffered in the first year, and in the third year almost none at all.

To the statement that the dwellers in a district subject to malaria, though seasoned, are unhealthy in it, an exception has to be made in the case of the negro. "To him," says Dr. Ferguson, "marsh miasmata are in fact no poison. The warm, moist, low, and leeward situations where these pernicious exhalations are generated and concentrated, prove to him congenial. He delights in them, for there he enjoys life and health, as much as his feelings are abhorrent to the currents of wind that sweep the mountain-tops, where alone the whites find security against epedemic fevers."

There is also an exception again in favor of the black color among swamps. The exhalations from black peat-moss are said positively not to occasion intermittents. The marshy tracts in many parts of Scotland and Ireland, covered with peat-moss, are quite free from fevers. The same is the case in the instance of the Dismal Swamp, which covers a hundred and fifty thousand acres on the frontiers of Virginia and North Carolina.

Like many other bad things, malaria is most dangerous at night; she poisons in the dark most efficaciously. To sleep out of doors in a malarious district, is to insure the ambition of the poison. A ship-of-war having touched at the island of St. Thomas, sixteen of the crew slept several nights ashore; all of these had yellow-fever, and thirteen died. The two hundred and eighty other men went freely ashore in parties of twenty and thirty during the day, returning to the ship at night. No illness occured among them. Such cases might be multiplied idefinitely. The reapers in the Campo Morto, part of the fatal Maremma, are allowed to sleep for two hours at mid-day; it is then only that they can do so without danger. All strangers are admonished at Rome, not to seek coolness by crossing the Pontine marshes, after the heat of the day is over. Though they are crossed in six or eight hours, many travellers who traverse them at night, have been attacked by violent and mortal fevers. Wise people, therefore, in malarious districts, will avoid the night air altogether.—*Dickins's Household Words.*

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather, a large and respectable assembly of citizens gathered in the lecture-room of Wesley Chapel, Monday evening, to hear the statements of Rev. John McKey, in relation to the Republic of Liberia.

His Report to the Board of Colonization was read; in addition to which, he made a verbal statement, which was of great interest and very satisfactory. We were pleased to see a large number of colored persons in the house, and the Report seemed to interest them.

It appears from the communication of the Government of Liberia, that it is their wish that we should make Grand Cape Mount the place of our selection, and on that point expend our efforts. And from the united testimony of voyager, visitor and resident, it seems the most desirable location on the African coast. Villault, the French navigator, stated, in 1667, "Africa would be preferable to Europe, if it were all like Cape Mount." He dwells with delight on the beauty of the prospect, and the richness of the country, and this favorable view has remained unchanged—all who have seen it admit its truthfulness.

Mr. McKey visited this place, and speaks of it with delight. In view of these facts, the Board, at its last meeting, resolved to locate the Indiana settlement there, and required the Secretary to make this fact public; hence the public meeting of the Board on Monday evening.

Mr. Mitchell then submitted a brief statement of the plan of settlement at Grand Cape Mount, as suggested by the communication of the Liberians, substantially as follows:

"A town or village should be planned containing the following essential public buildings; a large house for the reception of emigrants; a store-house or block-house, to be used as a place of defence, if need be; a school-house, which could be occasionally used as a church."

The Board having no State appropriation to meet such cases—the law limiting the application of State funds to but two objects, that of the transportation of emigrants, and the purchase of land for them—the Secretary has been instructed "to make an appeal to the public and the churches, to raise the sum of three or four thousand dollars, to meet the wants of the case."

Resolutions were adopted to the above effect, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That a correct list of all who contribute to the foundation of this settlement be preserved, and that a list of such as contribute sums over five dollars be made out on parchment, and forwarded to the government of Liberia, to be deposited with the future records of the town of Grand Cape Mount.

Resolved, That we recommend this enterprise to the favorable consideration of a benevolent public.

Governor Wright, the President of the Board, expressed his gratification with Mr. McKey's Report, and the hope that his future action as an agent of the Board would be successful, and bespoke for him throughout the State a favorable reception.

Mr. McKey, as a man of color, makes a favorable impression on all who converse with him. His Report will be published.

From the Colonization Herald.

LETTER FROM REV. S. WILLIAMS.

Monrovia, West Africa, Feb. 21, 1854.

REV. J. MORRIS PEASE:

Dear Sir:—Thinking that you would think it time to hear from your Pennsylvania emigrants, I now take the favorable opportunity of penning you a few lines, hoping that they may find you in good health. We are all living, and all doing very well.

You no doubt have heard of our arrival here before this time. We came to anchor on the 19th of December, and all in good health, and were landed on the next day, and were happy to find that Mr. Jordan, to whose care we were assigned, had procured houses for all the families on the Cape, which was welcome news to us, as we had fears that we would be sent to the long house up the river. My family, twelve in number, are very comfortable in one house, and are very well satisfied with the arrangements, and all the rest are also satisfied.

After getting to shore and seeing our families comfortable, we appointed a committee to explore and fix a place for our settlement, and after looking at the St. Paul's, we were much disappointed to find that the timber was not sufficient to justify our taking a mill to that region, and we turned our attention to the Junk country. We went over to see it, and found every facility that we wanted for carrying on the lumbering business at the head waters of the little Junk. There is as fine a forest of timber as the eye ever beheld. We proceeded down, and found that there was any quantity. We went to Marshall, and there we have concluded to set the mill. We then went up what is called Farmington river, but it is in reality the main branch of the Junk, and, after proceeding about twelve miles up, we selected a most beautiful site for our farming settlement. We went immediately to work to clear off some land and to get ready to put in a crop of rice, to prepare for living, and we hope to be able to get in about 10 or 12 acres; and, if we succeed, we will have rice enough to bread our company next year.

We have been much disappointed in not yet receiving our saw-mill, and cannot imagine why it has not been sent? If the Shirley is wrecked, why not send another vessel, and not keep us thus in suspense and also without employment for several of our men? If it does not soon get here, we will be compelled to lay it away until next dries, which will be a great loss to us. If we had her, so as we could get her into operation by April, we could sell several thousand dollars' worth of lumber during the rainy months. There is a number of buildings in contemplation that will all get us to saw for them, providing we are ready. The site selected for our mill is a very advantageous one. It is immediately at Marshall, and we have the advantage of three rivers to get our timber down. There is the Little Junk, and the Main Junk, and Little Bassa, all making out at the same bar, and connect together at this point. We will have to ship our lumber around to this place by sea, yet this is better with a certainty of plenty of timber.

We are doing a large and profitable business in the way of selling goods. Our sales count up much higher than we had any idea of when we opened, and the only drawback we are likely to have in this line, is, the very slow way there is in getting goods from the States. We, the people of Liberia, want a vessel of our own, and we must have one. The Liberia Enterprise Company think strong about having one for themselves, and to procure one, I think very seriously of coming to the States in about two years if we have success in all our branches of business until that time. I believe that I have friends enough in Pennsylvania, to aid us, with what means we can raise of our own by that time, to procure us a small vessel to ply between this place and our old beloved city of Philadelphia.

While the colored people of the States who have money despise every thing that relates to this country, the Americans, the Dutch, the French, and the English, are making their fortunes by trading on this coast. Our harbor is continually full of vessels from different ports, and all make large sales to our merchants. In the last two weeks there have been several English merchants here and none of them took from here less than from two to three thousand dollars in specie. Why not some of the colored men of the States, who have capital, invest some of their means in this trade? I know not why, unless it is because it is Liberia. They think that all who come to this country are fools, but we of Pennsylvania, will in a short time, prove to all in the States who are the fools—those who stay in the States to suffer slavery, or those who come to Africa to have the fever for a time and then be freemen! I have now only been here two months, and I have enjoyed more real *liberty* than I did in all my life before.

Our people have nearly all passed through their first attack of fever, and none of them have died, although several have had it very bad, and the worst case among our whole emigrants was my own daughter. Her life for several days was in some danger, but she has recovered far enough to be able to walk about the room, and I hope by care she is out of all danger. I myself had it, but it has not thus far done me any material harm, with the exception of taking me down 10 or 11 lbs.; but if I have only the gift of appetite I will soon repair the breach.

Very respectfully yours,

Samuel Williams.

THE AFRICAN.

The Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, who has spent twenty years of his life in Africa as a missionary, and who is now in this country, in a recent public address related the following interesting incident: A missionary, who had just arrived in Africa, and was anxious to make an inspection of the ground, visited one of the native towns in company with Mr. Wilson, who acted as interpreter. It was the first time that a Christian minister had visited the place, and the people being collected, the missionary addressed them, endeavoring to point out to them their sad condition, and their need of Christian instruction. Referring to their spiritual situation, he told them they were naked, and starving, and lost, and concluded with inquiring if they did not wish a teacher to guide them. The most aged man of the town who, according to their custom, was expected to reply, cast his eyes upon the ground, and for some time remained silent. Then raising his eyes, he answered: "You have told us we are lost, and naked, and starving—we know it. Now, suppose a man was lost at night in that thick forest yonder, and you would go with a torch to find him, would he not be willing to follow you when you had found him? Suppose you found him without any covering, and you offered him a garment, would he not put it on? Suppose you found him starving, and offered him food, would he not eat it?" Having said this, he bent his head down again, and said no more. It was a striking answer to the missionary's question, as well as a forcible comment on his sermon. It was understood. The benighted man, speaking for his people, wished an instructor. A gleam of light had shot across his mind, revealing so sad a case of destitution in himself and those around him, that he was anxious to have the remedy applied. And this is the condition of millions in Africa. They are lost. Who will carry to them the torch of truth to guide them back from their wanderings? They are naked. Who will furnish them with the garments of salvation? They are perishing with hunger. Who will bear to them the bread of life?

Coast of Africa.—By way of England, we have advices by the steamship Forerunner, from the West Coast of Africa. Dates are from Cameroons, Nov. 29th; Old Calabar, Dec. 2d; Bonny, 3d; Lagos, 6th; Acora, 8th; Cape Coast 9th; Liberia, 18th. The coast was healthy. President Roberts, of Liberia, delivered, on Dec. 6th, a voluminous and satisfactory message to the Senate and House of Representatives. He assured them of the alliance of France and England with the Liberian Republic, and Napoleon has sent a present of 1000 stand of arms, and accoutrements for a native militia. For the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, the receipts of the Republic were $35,093; expenditures, $32,072. Besides sundry merchandise, the entire account shows a balance of $6,062 against [in favor of?] the Government.

At Lagos affair continued unsettled. Kossoko with about 10,000 men, was in rear of the town threatening hostilities.

Liberated Slaves.—There are now at Southampton, on their way to Liberia, in Africa, four liberated slaves from Cuba. They lived in Cuba 20 years, about twelve of which they were in slavery. They have saved some money and paid their passage to Southampton in the West India mail packet "Magdalena." They are negroes of the Lucanie nation, with pleasing and intelligent countenances. They are exceedingly well-behaved and worthy persons. They must have been stolen from Africa when young, as they are scarcely middle-aged now.—*Fred Douglas's paper, May 5th, 1854.*